

Robust identification of interannual Arctic sea ice variability modes

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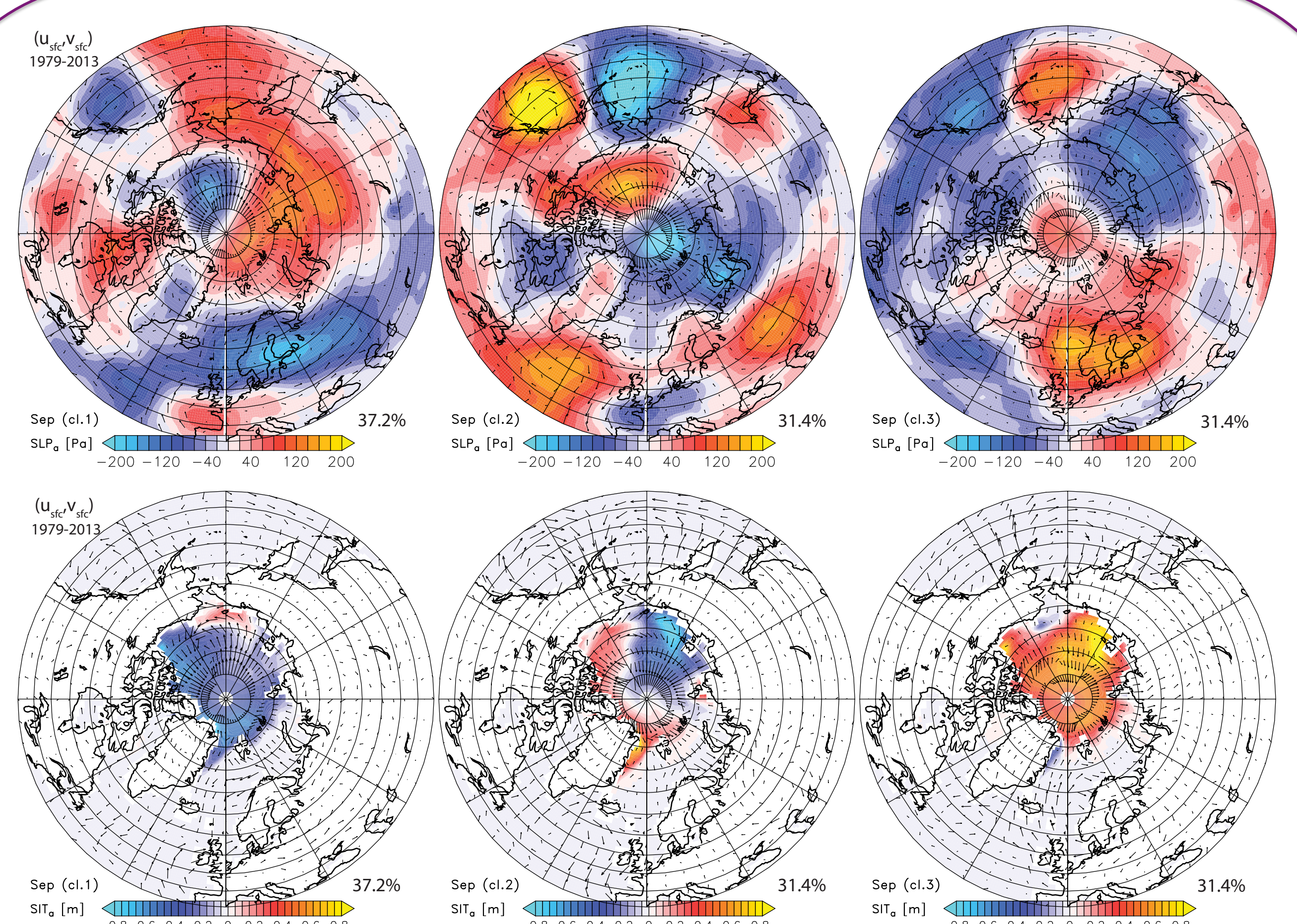
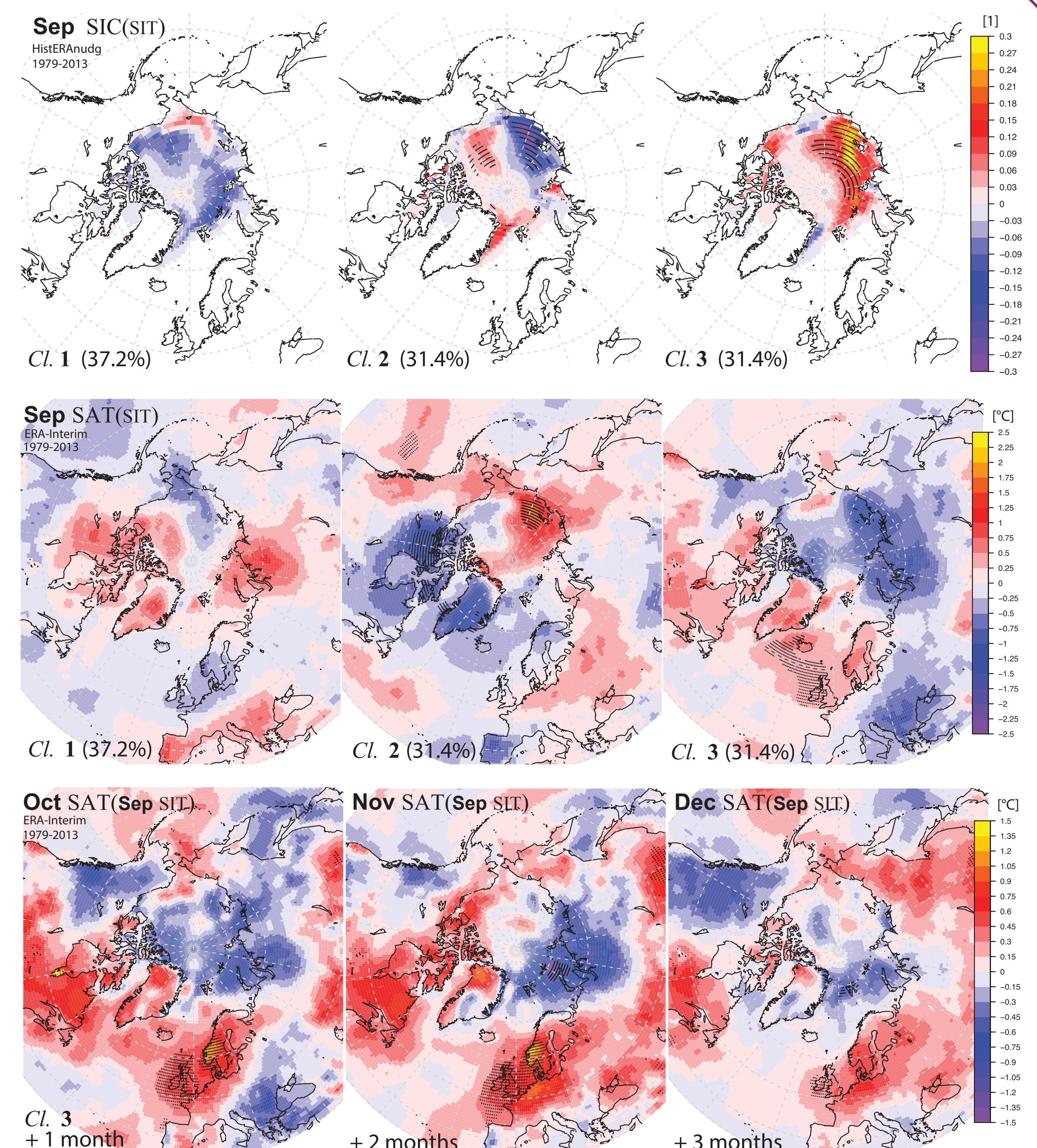
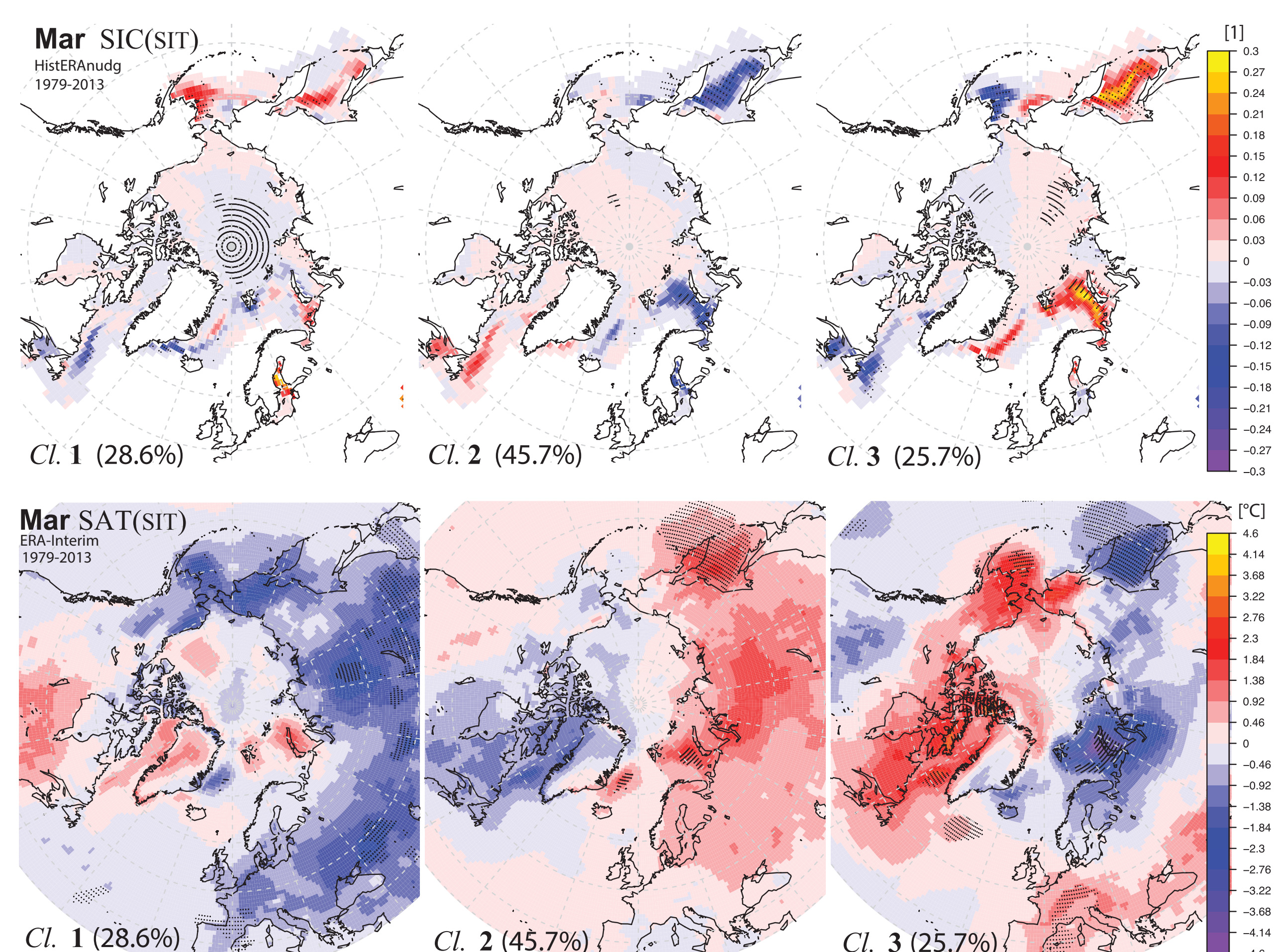
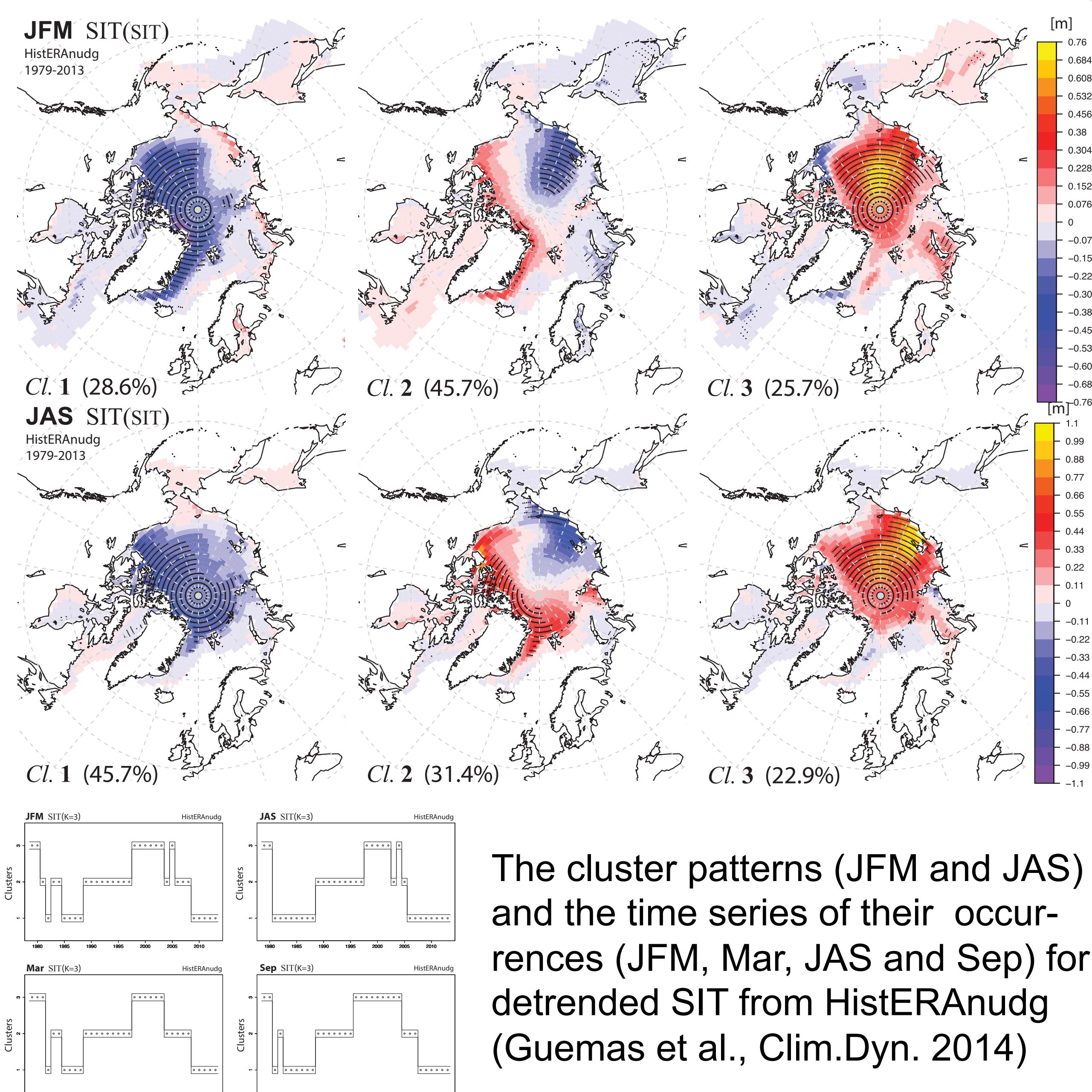
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- The aim is to extract robust modes of Arctic interannual sea-ice variability and the associated climate variability through the K-means cluster analysis
 - simplification of the large-scale variability to the discrete occurrence and structure of a limited number of robust variability modes that minimize the distance between data points of a given mode/cluster and maximize the distance between the centers of the clusters
- The focus is on the sea ice thickness (SIT) as the clustering base variable because it holds most of the climate memory for variability and predictability on interannual timescales
- We use global reconstructions of sea ice fields with a state-of-the-art ocean-sea-ice model (NEMO3.2 with LIM2) and the associated reanalysis products (ERA-Interim)



- The optimal number of SIT clusters is K=3 (NbClust)
- SIT cluster patterns and their time series of occurrence are very similar between different seasons and months
- The associated SIC cluster patterns vary more between seasons and months but they are framed by SIT patterns
- SAT clusters are more closely associated with SIC clusters in winter than in summer, but summer SAT anomalies can persist until winter for a specific SIT/SIT mode
- SIT clusters are mixed dynamic and thermodynamic modes